RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD Shepherd, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Pastor, will hold moraing service, on and after Sunday next, at 68 East Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 13th inst., a diamond cluster pin, with seven stones, he finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 510 roadway, for Mr. Chanfrau.

\$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 24TH ULTIMO, A near returning said dog to No. 38 Market street, will receive the above.

Los Boove.

J. OST-ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, A GOLD ENLamelied Indy's watch, with chain, key, pencil, and
pitcher attached, in going up Broadway in a Fourth avenue
stage, and thenne to Irving place, through Englisheenth attect.
The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at TENMEY'S, 2H Broadway.

LOST.—AN OPERA GLASS WAS LEFT IN THE CA-bin of the Williamsburg ferry boat Onalaska on Wod-nesday night, 13th inst. The finder will receive \$2 reward by leaving it as No. 30 First street, Williamsburg.

No. 30 First street, Williamsburg.

I OST—AT OR NEAR CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE, I a not for five thousand dollars, drawn by Alexander B. Barrett, dated Henderson, Ky., 21st March, 1833, payable four months after date to the order of High Dunlop, at the counting house of Wilbur & Soott, New York. It is endersed in blank by Hugh Dunlop and James L. Glenn. The public are cautioned against negotiating said note. Any information leading to its recovery will be thankfully recover by Hewitt, Lees & Co., New York, or James L. Glenn, Clarkswille, Tenn.

LOST-A BANK BOOK, WITH THE MANHATTAN Company.—The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, and one dollar reward, by returning it to No. 11 Nassau street, second story.

OST-ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH INST., A BUFFcolored terrier slut, black shout and eyes, tail middling short; answers the name of Jenny. Had at the time
a leather collar around its neck. Any person returning
said slut to No. 99 Wall street, will be suitably rewarded.

OST-BANK BOOK OF THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 2.279. Any person who will bring said book to me, at No. 18 Sixth avenue, corner of Amity street, will be suitably rewarded. H. N. PETERS.

ACLIAN PTANOS.—REMOVAL.—GREAT BARGAINS
in pianos and melodeona.—In consequence of the unrivalted popularity and increased demand for T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated pianos with and without the molian; the subscriber has removed to the large and spacious rooms No. 253 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, where he offers fine assortment of superior pianos, at prices to defy competition. Second-hand pianos at 255, 255, 269, 260, 2610, 2110, 2120, 2110, 2120, 2110, 2120, one for sale, and monthly payments taken.
HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

MRS. SEGUIN, PROFESSOR OF VOCAL MUSIC, Italian and English, sacred and seemlar, has decided to devote a few hours each day for the instruction of young ladies in private, or those intended for the stage or concert room. Mrs. Seguin will be happy to give all'information concerning terms; plians, &c., at her residence, 89 White street, near Browdway.

PIANOS.—GREAT BARGAINS, IN CONSEQUENCE of having to remove. The advertiser offers some splendld pianos, at greatly reduced prices, for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in overy respect. Purchasers would do well to call and cambre, at the factory, 148 Wooster street, between Prince and Beuston. CHARLES CARR.

CHARLES CARR.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A PIANO, IN A
boarding school for boys in the country, where the
schooling of a boy would be given in payment. Address
School, Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, FULLY COMPETENT FOR teaching, wishes to give French lessons in some respectable families or select schools. Terms moderate. Address Direc, Herald office.

Oliver, Herald office.

DUCATION.—THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR is small boys into his family, and makes it in business to aducate them at home, with his own. As there will soon be a vacancy, it is now a suitable time for parents who wish to place a son in the country, under home influences, and moral and physical training, judiclosuly adapted to the individual, to make application. Terms, \$150 per annum. A line addressed to box \$46 Post Office, Hartford, Ct., will be forwarded.

PRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PLEASE APply by letter, No. 420 Hudson street.

E. TELLERING.

THE GUITAR TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.—MR. AND Mrs. Edward Barton, professors of singing, guitar, plansforte, and the extraordinary novel instrument, the concertina, her to announce that they continue to give instruction at their residence, 16 Park place, where their terms can be ascertained. Instruments for sale or hire.

PROFESSOR DEMPSEY GIVES LESSONS ON THE pronunciation and delivery of the English lauguage. Professor D. can use the French, Latin, Italian, or Spanish, as a medium of conveying his instruction. The very best references given. Terms, \$10 and \$16. N. B.—French, Latin, Greek and Italian lessons at the same rate. Address P. Dempsey, 135 Fourth avenue.

DRIVATE INSTRUCTION GIVEN, IN EXCHANGE I for board, by a German gentleman, having the best of references, and with guarantee of satisfactory progress. Address Messrs, Scharfenberg & Luis, 483 Broadway, or Messrs. Schlesinger & Andresen, 52 Beaver street.

ply at 629 Broadway, room No. 16, up stairs.

THIS MONTH ONLY.—THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
of learning to write of the subscriber for five dollars.

Terms—Five dollars for ten lessons; or ten dollars for twenty-five lessons, including stationery, payable on subscribing. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., excepting Saturday
swening. Ludies' class at 43 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's
class at 9 A. M., and 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting
Saturday. Separate parlors for private instruction, which
may-be taken at hours suiting the convenience of the pupils.

Terms, 315 For sale—Goldsmith's System of Penmanship,
an elegant copybook, with ample instruction. Price 25 cents
per copy, or five copies for one dollar. Gold pens, of the
finest finish, selected by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 289

Broadway.

Broadway.

ITHE MISSES BUSTEED HAVE TAKEN A LARGE
and commodicus house in the pleasant and healthy
neighborhood of Carmansville, to which place they have ramoved their school for young ladies. A select number of
hoarding scholars only asimitted. A few boys will be taken
undelten years of age. Summer term opens May 1st, 1st3.
Application may be made for terms to George W. Busteed,
Jr., 3ll Third avenue. Richard Busteed, Equ., 45 William
street, and the Rev. Dr. Sandford, White Plains.

CARRIAGE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A suitable for one or two horses. Apply to M. F. Wood, 157 Broadway, up stairs.

TOOR SALE-A YOUNG GRAY MARE, VERY FAST T trotter—known as Lady Teazle. In a CARLISLE, 126 East Broadway.

TOR SALE—A BAY ABDALLAH COLT, SIXTEEN handshigh, six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; and, also, a bay horse, 15½ hands high, one of the best, and in every way the most useful horse in the country, warranted in every particular. Both of the above horses are invaluable for a gontieman's use. Can be seen at the abbey Hotel, kept by C. Corson.

FOR SALE-A FIRST-RATE HORSE, WITH CART, harness, &c. Apply at the lumber yard, 541 Water

FOR SALE-A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 1514 HANDS

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 16½
hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness.
Would be suitable for any gentleman's use, or would make
a fine express horse. Apply for two days, at PATRICK
COYLE'S, 45 Laurens street, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.-A DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 15 HANDS I high, seven years old, a fast traveller, and warranted sound. Apply to Dr. ANDREWS, 179 Madison street, or at the livery stable, No. 50 Monroe street.

FOR SALE-A FINE YOUNG HORSE, FIVE YEARS

TOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPANISH PONIES, 12 HANDS high, well breke and fast travellers with wagon and harness complete. Also, four second-hand tep wagons; one new grocers wagon built to order; one Concord coach, horses and harness, with work of a first class hotel. Also coaches and light wagons to let. Can be seen at STONE & BELLOWS', 129 Duane street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COACH ROCKAWAY, BUT little used; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to leave the city. Inquire at BEARDSLEYS old stand, 32 Canal street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE-A WHITE HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS high, seven years old, sound and kind. A free and stylish driver. A heautiful family horse. Can be seen at the Metropolitan Stables, cerner of Prince and Crosby sts. TOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses and caleche; the horses are very strong, and the earriage is an elegant one, made by Wood & Tomlinson—as good as new. Apply to WILSON & BROTHER, Tenth street, one door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN CARRIAGE AND TWO SETS of double harness; also a single set; lady's saddle and bridle, &c. The above are all in good condition, and will be seld at private sale. Apply at 47 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

HORSE COVERS—PRICE \$3.—THE BEST AND MOST durable article over before offered for sale by the manufacturers, MOGERS & WYCKOFF, 23 Cortlands street, successors to H. H. Day.

and West streets.

NEW YORK HORSE BAZAAR, SI CROSBY STREET.

Will be seld at public anction on Monday, April 19, a
black and white spot horse, the property of Charles Weldogwax, of Sackett's Harbor, to pay a bill of kopping,
JOHN H. GATFIELD.

TREMENDOUS UPROAR IN ALBANY. THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS. Question of Constitutionality in the Assembly. SCENE OF CONFUSION AND EXCITEMENT

> A MEMBER ARRESTED, &c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.
THE EXCITEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE—QUESTION
AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE EXTRA
SESSION—AN ASSEMBLYMAN PLACED UNDER AR-REST-HAND CLAPPING, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The most unparalleled discord prevailed in the Assembly this morning. At ten o'clock the Speaker called the body to order, when Mr. Loomis, (dem.) of Herkimer, offered resolutions appointing committees to inform the Governor and Senate that the House was ready to proceed to busi-

Upon this, several members sprang to their feet; confusion commenced, and great opposition was made to en-tering upon any business. contended that the Legislature was illegally

convened, because some members who are absent know the debate continued with much warmth, personality. and unprecedented vindictiveness.

Mr. Shaw, (dem.) of New York, rese and commenced speech. He did not recognise this body as a House of Assembly, and considered all proceedings were illegal and

At this Mr. Burroughs, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, became highly elated, and so far forgot legislative decorum as to clap his hands in approval.

The Speaker inquired whether Mr. Burroughs was guilty of such indiscretion? He repeated the inquiry several times, but no response was made. was choked down and not allowed to proceed.

Mr. Holley, (whig) of Niagara, also regarded the present action as illegal. He did not consider the House constitutionally convened. He believed all the proceedings to be out of order, because there were no rules adopted for its government. He sent up a protest, as a citizen, which he desired to be entered upon the journal. The Speaker read a few words of the protest, until he came to citizen Holley, when he pronounced it out of order, and would allow no further reading.

Mr. Holley then threw off his overcost, and declared, with much emphasis, thumping his desk with his fist, that his protest should be entered, and he would be heard unless prevented by physical force.

The Speaker teld him peremptorily to take his seat.

Mr. Holley refused, and various members desiring to speak, rose to their feet.

The excitement now raged at the highest pitch. The Speaker announced the fact to the House that Mr. Holley refused to sit down, and asked the House what

A member moved that the Speaker direct the Sergeant at Arms to take Mr. Holley from the floor. One or two members called for the yeas and nays, but they were not taken.

The resolution to eject Mr. Holley was adopted, and he was taken from the floor.

During this proceeding, the lobbies, galleries, and avesion and excitement which prevailed at this instant, were

scarcely ever exceeded in any parliamentary body. It was

certainty disgraceful, which all will acknowledge. The message of the Governor was then read after which Mr. Holley was released from custody by unanimous con-

A resolution declaring it proper to proceed in a regular business manner, as if no adjournment had taken place, produced further scenes of sharp debate in both houses. The House adopted a joint resolution to take a recess from to morrow, until the 18th inst. The Senate took it under consideration, and a warm contest and protracted debate ensued. Some thought all the business could be finished in three days. Others thought it would take twenty days. Finally, the question was taken and the resolution from the House was rejected by a large vote. There was a boisterous session in the House. Several members desired leave of absence, and the hall became nearly deserted. A call of the House was made, and members and others rushed in from every direction.

The House finally adjourned in high anticipation of a recess. But the good sense of the Senate prevailed, and the extra session will fairly commence to morrow, and probably continue for two or three weeks.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

THE OPENING-THE MANNER OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS, ETC. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. White. At twenty minutes past ten, the Clerk called the roll of

Senators, after which the proclamation of the Governor. convening the extra session, was read.

Mr. Cooley, (dem.), moved the appointment of a co

mittee to wait on the Governor, to inform him that the which was adopted, and Senators Cooley and Monroe we Senators McMurray and Clark were appointed a similar

committee to inform the Assembly.

Mr. Pierce, (dem.), moved the adoption of the rules of the last session for the government of this.

Mr. Bankock, (dem.), moved the reference of the rules

Mr. PIERCE hoped not. The adoption of the orders would

The rules were temporarily adopted, pending a revisal Mr. CONGER (dem.) offered a resolution providing for a re-

sumption of the business, as though the adjournment of yesterday had been a usual one, and forbidding the in-

Mr. McMurray (dem.) reported that his committee had discharged the duty of informing the Assembly of the or

Mr. Cooley reported from the Governor committee. Mr. WARD (whig) took the opportunity to correct a newspaper report of his opinions as to the power of the

Senate in Executive session.

The Senate sat idle until half past eleven.

Mr. UPHAM moved a recess to half-past twelve. The President suggested that the House would, in all probability, soon be ready to announce its organi-

At 12, Mr. Perens and Mr. SMITH, a committee of the Assembly, announced the organization of the Assembly.

The Clerk then read the following:—

The Clerk then read the following:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.
STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, April 14, 1853.

To the Senate and assembly:

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. The Legislature having adjourned without providing for the preservation of the public faith, and having failed to pass the laws essential to the public welfare, I have deemed it my duty to exercise the power entrusted to me by the Constitution, and convene you at the earliest practicable period. The continuance of the seasion for a few days, while important subjects of legislation are yet familiar to you, will enable you to perfect measures demanded by the public good.

while important subjects of legislation are yet familiar to you, will enable you to perfect measures demanded by the public good.

No appropriations have been made for many of the expenses of government, and for the support of many of the charitable institutions of the State. The failure to pass the annual tax bill for the city of New York, will not only embarrass the government of that city, but will probably prevent the payment of its contribution to the common school revelues. This will cause great embarrassment and distress among the teachers who are dependent upon these revenues for their support.

Immediately before the adjournment of yesterday, grave charges were preferred by a committee of the Assembly against one of the Caual Commissioners. It is due to the officer thus accused, that prompt action should be had upon a subject so deeply affecting his character and honor, as well as the interests of the State. It would be an act of injustice to compel him to rest under the imputations contained in this report until the meeting of the next Legislature, without giving him an opportunity to vindicate his honor, by a full and fair inestigation.

No appropriations have been made for the payment of the interest on the canal debt. A failure to meet the engagements of the State, would be a just cause for mortification to all of our citizens. It rests with the legislative branch of our government to save our State from the discredit of failing to provide for the prompt payment of its obligations.

It appears from the reports of the Comptreller that the revenues of the General Fund are insufficient to meet the ordinary demands upon the Treasury. Some provision should at once be made to pay the expenses of government.

Although the subject of our internal improversents has occupied the attention of the public, and engrossed much of the time of the Legislature, the usual provision has not been made for keeping our canals in repair, or for paying the expense of their superintendence, nor has any appropriation been made of their superintendence, nor has any appropriation to the work on the Eric Canal Khargement, Genesee Valley and Black Rilver canals.

Ell have heretofore deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of making immediate appropriations to secure some essential improvements of the Eric and Oswego canals. The commerce of these canals will be seriously embarrassed, if not disastrously obstructed, unless the improvement suggested in my annual message, and recommended by the State Engineer in his report to the Legislature, are made at the earliest practicable period. Unless the channels of these canals are immediately improved, so as to admit of the use of enlarged boats, there is cause to apprehend that business will be diverted frem them for the want of sufficient means of transportation. As it appears that an appropriation of less than \$600,000 will nearly double the capacity of these canals, it is probable that a dolay for the prevent season to make provisions for this work, will inflict upon the interest of the State and its citizens an amount of pecuniary injury equal to the coat of the improvements contemplated. If these improvements are made, they will in no degree conflict with the proposed enlargement of thee canals. On the contary, thay will hasten the result by increasing outdomestic commerce, cheapening transportation, and augmenting the revenues of our public works.

If cell that great injustice will be done to our citizens living along the line of the unfinished Genesee Valley and Black River canals unless some immediate appropriation is made towards their completion. The expenditure of \$75,000 will connect the Black River canal with the Black river at High Falls, and enabl

\$1,000,000, and would probably create an aggregate indebtedness of \$5,000,000, if the proposed improvements are made.

The latter also distinctly guards against the application of moneys to be borrowed upon the contracts made under the canal law of 1851, and is thus disconnected from the pecuniary expectations of any class of citizens. The deep feeling excited in the public mind by the canal lettings under the law of 1851, has created a strong opposition to anytamendment of the financial provisions of the constitution, and the differences of opinion in relation to them have obstructed legislation and prevented the passage of laws domanded by the interests of our public works.

As the amendment to the constitution proposed in the Assembly forbids that any money borrowed should be applied to these contracts, and directs that the work to be done shall be re let, and awarded to the lowest bidder, it will be received with more favor by the people of the State, as it is not open to the suspicion of being designed to advance private interests.

The amendment also conforms to a suggestion made by me at the commencement of the session, that—

If any amendment of the constitution should be proposed

the Legislature shall provide for any descency by equivalent taxes.

In my opinion, the amendment proposed in the Assembly is but calculated to harmonize the condition views entertained with regard to the proper mode of securing the completion of our public works, and I commend it to your favorable consideration.

As the measures for the immediate improvements demanded by the exciditors of our public works, and those which are designed for their completion, are independent and in no degree in conflict with each other, the adoption of one should not be required as a condition to the passage of the other.

For the reasons heretofore stated. I have deemed it m

No remarks were made at the close of the reading of

the Message. Mr. Conger's resolution respecting the condition of the

regislative business came up.

Mr. Cooley deemed it liable to one great objection

This, beyond peradventure, is a new and distinct session having no connection whatever with the former one Much of the business once sought to be hustled through

tiny?
Mr. Van Schoonhoven (whig) thought the resolution did not refer to the old business.
The resolution was read.
Mr. Van Schoonhoven thought we had better take up

The resolution was read.

Mr. VAS SCHOONHOVEN thought we had better take up the old business.

Mr. Coulsy understood the force of the resolutions to be to take up the business just where it was left at four o'clock, as if no adjournment had taken place. Mr. C. then continued in a review of the haste which had characterized the proceedings of the Legislature, alluding especially to the bill amending the emigration law—a bill unjustified by any principles of justice, and one fraught with vast mischief—a bill passed at midnight, without due deliberation. Mr. C. ended by protesting against the resolution as unadvisable and unconstitutional.

Mr. Concernitored no hasty or ill-advised action by his resolution, but to allow the due and immediate consideration of the business left unfinished.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN suggested an amendment, defining the resolution to apply to the unfinished business.

Mr. PERCE proposed to amend the resolution by specifying it to intend the unfinished business.

Mr. PERCE proposed to amend the resolution by specifying it to intend the unfinished business.

Mr. WAID presumed this resolution was decreed by log-rolling, but he considered it a tyrannical resolution, and a flagrant violation of the constitution. A great harvest of litigation would arise from it. A law, the certificate on which should stake that it passed the House at one session, and the Senate at the other, would lead to grave of litigation would arise from it. A law, the certificate on which should stake that it passed the House at one session, and the Senate at the other, would lead to grave in the legislation which should be made. In a government formed like ours, of checks and balances, no bill abould be passed which will not abide the scrutiny of calm examination. This resolution scene as if it was a carte blanche to legislation—that whatever had passed one House must necessarily receive the sanction of another. He could not vote to clothe legislation with the powers sought to be conferred by this extraordinary resolution

Mr. Conger.—This is the Legislature of 1853. The constitution requires the consurrence of both branches. The Legislature properly convened during its term acts on the law. In 1837 Congress held three sessions—one of which was convened at the cs-L of the Fresident. It continued its business, and treated its session as entire, broken only by a recess. Our constitution, in its provision concerning the Treasurer, plainly contemplates that when the Legislature is convened it is in session—at all other times during the year it is in recess.

Mr. Taber (whig)—If we can avoid taking the time to do over again all our winter's work it should be done. The object of the resolution is to save the needless repetition of the work. Our rules are a question with which no judicial tribunal can interfere. The object is a good one. It is to save the people from paying the Legislature twice. Now, can this be done? He pointed to the practice of Congress. A bill passes the Sen. te in the long session of 1851. It reaches the House of Representatives, but is not reached in their order of business tits it he short seasion of 1852. Then it is passed into a law. Nobody ever doubted but that such law was duly and truly passed.

Mr. Cooley indicated his right to complain of the passage of the Emigrant bill on Tuesday night. Alone as he was, he was acting in defence of the best interests of the constituency which he represented.

Mr. Briston (dem.) offered an amendment providing for the passage of the Supply bill, and then for a recess till the month of June. The Legislature can take up and act on their business as they left it. The resolution does not confer the power. It exists by the inherent power of the Legislature. If the seasion now goes on we shall have a thin, hurried and improvident Legislature. Engagements have been made, in view of the close of the regular seesion, which render it necessary for this recess to be taken.

The debate was continued by Mr. Bristot, Mr. Perron and Mr. Corkent.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOYERS alluded to the pending charges against Canal Commissioner Mather as a subject demanding the careful action of the Legislature.

And then, the question coming on Mr. Bristot's proposition for a recess, it was lost, by 7 to 21, as annexed:—Aven-Messre. Bristol, Cooley, Kirby, McElwain, Otis, Van Schoonhoven, Ward—7.

NAYS—Messre. Babcock, Bartlett, Beekman, Bennett Clark, Conger, Cornell, Davonport, Jones, McMurray, Moran, Newomb, Pierce, Platt, Rogers, Smith, Snow, Taber, Upham, Vanderbilt, Williams—21.

The question coming up on the resolution to take up the business where it was left, was adopted by 25 to 4, as follows:—

Upham, Vanderbilt, Williams—21.

The question coming up on the resolution to take up the business where it was left, was adopted by 25 to 4, as follows:—

AYES—Messes. Babcock, Bartlett, Bennett, Reistol, Clark, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Jones, Kirby, McElwain, McMurray, Morkan, Murre, Newcomb, Otis, Pierce, Plats, Rogers, Smith, Snow, Taber, Upham, Yan Schoonhoven, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messes Beckman, Cooley, Vanderbilt, Ward—4.

Mr. Babcock (whig) proposed a resolution declaring that no new business shall be acted upon.

Mr. VANDERBILT (dem.) suggested except in cases growing out of er affecting measures now before the Legislature.

Mr. Barcock—Oh, that is entirely too comprehensive. He then proceeded to advocate his resolution. He looked upon an extra ression as a great public evil. He had seen one, and had no desire to see another.

Mr. Cooley suggested that the resolution should be made applicable to Buffalo. That has received its full attention during the winter—doubtless none more than it deserves. One single bill, eighty four pages, was lugged in, being the city charter. For Buffalo it was the greatest measure of the session. It was called the Buffalo Platform, and he wished there never had been any other. But Buffalo had done its part in passing a very bad law, which most materially affected the interests of his constituency, and those constituents, whose rights have been taken, will desire to be heard.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—That suits me exactly.

Mr. TARER moved a concurrence; and, without dissenting, the Senate concurred.

Mr. Morgan (whig) moved as a substitute—measures not petitioned for at the late session, or which were not presented or notice thereof given, shall not be considered at this session.

Mr. Consneil moved to strike out the words "measures not petitioned for."

Pending the debate, the Senate took a recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution restricting the work of the Senate to new business was laid on the table.

Mr. Morkon presented a petition of George Griswold, Walter R. Junes, and others, of New York, for a select committee to investigate the abuses of the New York city government.

Mr. Bleeman presented one of Peter Cooper and others, for the same.

Mr. Benkman presented one of Peter Cooper and others, for the same.

Mr. Babcock, from the Select Committee, reported a resolution restricting Senators, in debate, to lifteen minutes, which was debated and adopted—23 to 6.

The hour of meeting was fixed for ten o'clock.

A DAY FIXED FOR ADJOURNAMENT—NO RECESS.

The recess resolution was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Cornell's amendment to limit the next session to fifteen days.

Mr. RARGOUN desired to obviate the unmittigated evil of an extra session. He moved that the adjournment of the Legislature should take place on the Sist of May.

[At this moment, from some cause, there was a tremendous rush of the audience, who ereated great confusion. Somebody said there was fire.]

Mr. COLEY—There is no fire. They are only calling the House. They usually have two or three rows there every day. They are arresting somebody.

At last the question was reached, and Mr. Babcock's amendment prevailed, by ayes 18, nays 14.

Mr. JONES was opposed to any recess, and then the Senate refused to concur with the Assembly, as follows:—Ayes 5, nays 23.

Mir. Vandermitz moved to take a recess till 8 o'clock,

Mir. Vandermitz moved to take a recess till 8 o'clock,

Ayes 5, nays 23.

Mr. VANDEBRIT moved to take a recess till 8 o'clock, then to consider the Tax and Toll bill, and the Supply bill; and the Senate took a recess to 8 o'clock. Amenibly.

ALBANY, April 14, 1853.

At 10 o'clock the SPEAKER called the House to order, and the proclamation of the Governor, convening the extra session, was read by the Clerk. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF.

THE EXCITEMENT COMMENCING. Mr. BURROUGHS, (ind. dem.) of Orleans-I rise to a Mr. Lounsburr, (dem.) of Ulster-I rise to

The SPEAKER—The Clerk will call the roll of members The Clerk read the list, and one hundred and fifteer members were present.

MANNER.

Mr. BURROUGHS—We are here under novel circum stances, and some might wish to know whether the present organization was properly organized, or lawfully and constitutionally convened. It was necessary to settle the latter point. Had the Legislature adjourned sine die, it could not revive itself. It could only be re-convened by the Governor. What constitutional requirement is there on this point? This he would call on the wise member: of the House to determine. He thought there was no right on the part of the Executive to call an extra session while the Legislature was already in session. The proclamation convening the Legislature was prepared before the adjournment. He can call the Legislature togethe on extraordinary occasions. Then what constitutes a proclamation? The samplest process issued by the county courts must contain the official title of the officer issuing it. There is nothing in this proclamation to show that it was issued by the Governor of this State. There is no intimation that it was issued by the Governor; and the fact that it was done by him needs to be established by testimony. He would leave this to the House. If lawfully assembled, the House should proceed to business; if not, let it, as a convention, inform the Governor of the fact, that he may call us together in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Looms, (dem.) of Herkimer, offered the following Mr. Looms, (dem.) of Herkimer, ollered the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to inform the Governor that the Assembly is convened pursuant to the call of the Governor, and is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.
Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to await upon the Senate, and inform that body shat this House was convened pursuant to the call of the Governor, and is ready to proceed to business.
Mr. Looms was about to speak, when
The Sergeant at Arms announced a message from the Senate, and
Messrs. McMurray and Clark informed the Speaker that the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

MCASES. MCMURRAY and CLARK Informed the Speaker that the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Looms said the constitution designated no precise formula by which the Legislature should be convened. He had done so. In pursuance of his notification we are here. The roll has been called. A quorum is present. This is all that is essential. Mere technical objections, under the circumstances, were useless. In adjourning the Legislature merely adjourned without designating any day when they would assemble sgain. The Governor steps in and supplies the deficiency. He tells us to day is the day, and here we are. The session is surely continued and we are to go on in exactly the same manner as though we had adjourned to this morning, instead of adjourning sine dic. The only difference there could be was that the House was receiving pay instead of sitting without pay. After the liberal compensation given all the officers of the House, he imagined members would not mourn over this, nor feel bad, even if "constructive mileage" should be included. All the House had to do was to notify the Governor and Senate that it was ready to go on with business.

Mr. D. B. Taylor, (dem.) of N. V. said the technical

o go on with business.

Mr. D. B. TATIOR, (dem.) of N. Y., said the technical objection made here was not well taken. No one doubts that Gov. Seymour issued the proclamation. The printed notices they had received were quite as authoratative as a notice they might see in the newspapers calling an extra session.

notices they had received were quite as authoratative as a notice they might see in the newspapers calling an extra session.

Mr. Sgaw, (dem.) of N. Y., had a single suggestion to make. Exception has been taken to the form of this proclamation; but it is entirely competent for the House, by the passage of the resolution before it, to supply any deficiency in form. It recognises the person as Governor who issued this proclamation.

Mr. LOSGOOD, (dem.) of Chenango, moved the previous question (on the adoption of the resolution).

Mr. BURROUGHS said this was a privileged question, and the previous question could not be called.

The Straken decided otherwise.

Various gentlemen requested Mr. Osgood to withdraw the motion for the previous question.

Mr. SHAW.—He has no right to withdraw it; he had no right to offer it; the Speaker had no right to entertain it.

Mr. Heringos (whig), of Monree, considered this a grave question. Though not entirely confident in his own views, he would state them. The accident which terminated the session was pretty well arranged for an accident. The Governor has called us together—the constitution does not prescribe the manner of this call. We must then resort to usage. The usage which has for centuries prevailed is to issue a proclamation and have it published in the official paper, and that has been regarded as a sufficient notification. When we are ordered to convere, it is presumed we are scattered. It is not sufficient that those members who alone are in the city should be notified of the extra session. Those at their house should also be notified—all must be swifted.

Every constituency in the Stefe has a right to insist that its representative should have notice of this extra as sion. If we enact have not been actified of this extra as ession. If we enact have under these circumstances we act with a mutiated Legislature—with several constituenties actually disfranchiesd.

Mr. Jackson, (dem.) of Chemung, said the House was here on notice. The fast that a hundred and fifteen members were here is proof that the notification has been sufficient to the several constituents and the several constituents are not ever been any member claims that he had no knowledge of this call.

Mr. Intrizious had no desire to make a factious opposition, but we are to pass inspertant laws here. All will not be ratisfied with them, and the question may arisefin regulation of the said of

constitutionally issued.

Mr. O'BEREN, (dem.) of Kings, said that at the time of adjournment vesterday, it was to be presumed that every member of the House was present. This was the legal presumption, whether they were here or not. Then all had been properly notified.

Mr. Hickox, (dem.) of Cattaraugus, called the previous question.

question.

Mr. BURNOUGHS rose to a question of order.

The SPRAKER—The chair has decided that the House is acting under its customary rules, and the gentleman cannot state his point of order except on an appeal from the decision of the chair. Does the gentleman take an appeal?
Mr. Burroughs—I wish to read the rule under which I

Mr. Burroughs—I wish to read the rule under which take an apreal.

The Straker said the question was on sustaining the call of the previous question.

Mr. Burroughs called the ayes and noes.

Mr. Littistions wished to know by what authority the Speaker had put the previous question, while the House was without rules.

The Straker—Why, if we are without rules, does the gentleman address the Chair?

Mr. Burroughs—That point has been raised, and the Speaker would not entertain the question.

Mr. Littistohn—I address the Speaker as an act of courtesy.

Mr. Interent—I address the Speaker as an act or courtesy.

The Speaker—The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. Shaw's name being called, he said he did not wish to make any trouble. He could neither vote or ask to be excused, for he could not recognise the authority of the Speaker to call the previous question.

(Several members cheered these remarks.)

The Speaker demanded whether the gentleman from orders had been guilty of this gross outrage? (No response)

Mr. Shaw continued, but was directed by the Speaker o take his scat. Mr. Никин, on the call of his name, rose to a question

Mr. HINDER, on the call of his name, rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker decided that it could not be entertained while another question was pending.

M. HEADER asked to be excused from voting. If a member of the House he had a right to a seat somewhere, but he did not know where it was.

Mr. LITTIEJOHN declined to vote, as he could not recognise the authority of the Speaker nor the validity of the rules imposed upon the House.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, all members who had not voted were excussed from voting.

The resolutions of Mr. LOOMIS were adopted by ayes 83, nays 11.

nays 11.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Loomis and Cary to wait upon the Governor, and Messrs. Peters and L. H. Smith to wait on the Senate, and announce that the House was duly convened in compliance with the call of the Governor.

The Speaker decided that he was out of order

The SPEAKER declared that he was out of order.

Mr. Hollen appealed.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

[Amid the general confusion a motion was made for Mr. Holley's arrest, which was carried and the Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to take him into custody.]

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEES—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE— Mess-rs. Looms and Cary announced that the Governor would immediately send a communication to the House. Messrs. Friers and Sauri reported that they had not fied the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to

The SPRAKER directed the Governor's message to deread.

During the reading of the message, Mr. Peters, (whig) of Genesce, rose to a question of privilege. There had been considerable hissing in the neighborhood of his seat. He hoped the Speaker would have the floor cleared, to preserve the dignity of the House.

The SPEAKER had not heard the hissing, or he would have instantly suppressed it. The officers were directed to order all persons from the floor except the members of the House.

BUSINESS TO BE TAKEN UP AS LEFT ON WEDNESDAY.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR moved the following concurrent resolution:—

Mr. D. B. TANIOR moved the following concurrent resolution:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Legislature proceed with the business pending before it on the 13th of April inst., under the same rules and organization, and in the same manner, as if the two houses had adjourned until this morning.

Mr. BURROUGHS read from Jefferson's Manual to prove that all business must be taken up as though it had not been previously acted on. He said, in adjourning sine circ all the business of the House died with the session, and in coming together again all our business must be brought in and acted on as if it had never been before the House. The House had expired by its own limitation.

tion,
Mr. Snaw asked Mr. B to give way for a motion recarding the rules of the House. He would do it with

Mr. Lookis said the motion of Mr. D. N. Taylor covered the whole ground.

Mr. Shaw—If that is so I am satisfied.
Mr. D. B. Taylor withdrew his motion.
Mr. Shaw's motion was then adopted.
Mr. D. Taylor withdrew his motion.
Mr. HOLLEY RELEASED.

Mr. LITTILIOIN rose to a question of privilege. The gentleman from Niagara had acted under the impression that no rules were in force, and whatever might have been the course of that gentleman under this impress one, it ought to be overlooked, and he would move that the gentleman be released from custody.

Mr. Kennedy, (whig) of Cayuga, thought the gentleman from Niagara had not been legally ordered into custody.

The Speaker said that point had once been decided, and the House had sustained the decision.
Mr. Woon addressed the Chair on the motion of Mr. Littlejohn, but was interrupted by Mr. Kennedy, who claimed the floor.

Mr. Woon beddessed that the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Wood) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Woon hoped that the motion of Mr. Littlejohn would prevail. He would offer no apology for the conduct of the gentleman from Niagara. He believed that gentleman, after a moment's thought, would have apologized for his language. Even if there had been no rules of order, proper courtesy for the presiding officer would require the recognition of all necessary authority to preserve order.

My. D. B. Taylor had no doubt that under the exette-

gentleman, after a moment's thought, would have applogized for his language. Even if there had been no rules of order, proper couriesy for the presiding officer would require the recognition of all necessary authority to preserve order.

Mr. D. B. TANIOR had no doubt that under the excitement and confusion of the occasion all had conducted themselves improperly. The gentleman from Klagarahad acted with the others, and it would now be best to release him from custody.

Mr. O.KERE, (dem.) of N. Y., hoped this would be done, although the gentleman had been properly arrested for improper conduct.

Mr. HASINGS desired that what had been done should be fergoticn. Let us submit to the decision that the House is regularly convened, and go on with our legislation. He thought the gentleman from Nigarah adocasion for dissatisfaction, partly arising from excitement, and partly from misapprehension as to the nature of the Speaker's decision, although the floor was yielded to another while that gentleman had possession of it.

Messer. Littleoun and Elizworm spoke in high terms of Mr. Holley's character and conduct as a gentleman; insisting that he had great provocation for his course, and thought the House could, in justice, do no less than at once relieve him from arrest.

Mr. CLAPP. (whig) of Eric, asked if there was any question before the House.

The SPRAKER—There is. The motion of the gentleman, from New York, (Mr. D. B. Taylor,) is before the House.

He withdrew it for the purpose of having the question of privilege decided.

Mr. BURBOUGHS desired the motion of Mr. Taylor to be hid on the table until after the recess.

CANAL COMMISSIONER MATHER—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL TAX, EVG. A communication was received from John C. Mather, can alsuperintendent, in regard for m John C. Mather, can be added that they are the service of the school tax in New York city and claewhere. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PROTEST OF MR. BOHMT—EVILANATIONS, EVG.

Mr. HOLLEY rose to a question of privilege, and said, after the vote wa

Mr. LOUSSULEY asked leave of absence for two days. Refused.

Mr. Wood asked leave of absence for Mr. Kneeland.

Mr. Wood asked leave of absence for Mr. Kneeland.

Who had been hastily called home. Refused.

The SPLAKER announced the motion of Mr. D. B. Taylor to be in order.

THE MANNER IN WHICH BUSINESS IS TO BE TRANHAUTED.

Mr. ELISWORTH. (whig) of Chautauque, moved the fellowing amendment:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That a joint committee of five be appointed, to consist of three members of the House and two of the Senate, to consider and report the proper course to be pursued by the Legislature in disposing of the unfinished business of the last session, and such other business as this cossion is called to consider.

Mr. HURROUGHS took the floor.

Mr. HADLEY, (dem.) of Seneca, rose to a question of privilege. Can the gentleman from Orleans keep the floor.

Mr. BURROUGHS took the floor.

Mr. HADLEN, (dem.) of Seneca, rose to a question of privilege. Can the gentleman from Orleans keep the floor all day and yield it to whoever he pleases?

The SPEAUGH—Under ordinary occasions he could not, but this is an extraordinary occasion. (Laughter.)

Mr. HADLEN—That is satisfactory.

Mr. BURROUGHS said at the extra session of 1861 everything was taken up anew. He addressed the House at length in support of the view that the Legislature, having adjourned yesterday, its unfaished business was thereby killed, and could not now be taken up as it was left. Being convened by proclamation, it was essentially a new seasion, and had no connection with the seasion which had expired by its own action.

Mr. Shaw considered it improper to change the order of business. All ought to go on as though this were a continuance of the regular session. Great injury and injustice would otherwise result. The true course was the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Chantaque (Mr. Elisworth). Take the business as it was left yesterday, and, by the adoption of this amendment, go on with it exactly as would have been done if the regular session were continued.

Mr. PETERS considered this the true course. It was due to all the interests involved that this course should be pursued.

Mr. FORSYTH, (dem.) of Albany, said there would be an

Mr. Peress considered this the true course. It was due to all the interests involved that this course should be pursued.

Mr. Forsyth, (dem.) of Albany, said there would be an extra session of sixty or ninety days, unless the resolution of Mr. Taylor is adopted. By agreeing to that, all the work could be completed within a week.

Mr. Elesworth defended his amendment as the best. Every bill not actually passed by the Legislature yesterday was dead. No action could be resuscitated except by the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. LOOMS said there was much discussion about forms, when a glance at substance would bring all to one opinion. The Legislature was the judge of its own rules. The common sense view of the question is, that the House is a continuance of that of yesterday, with the same members and officers and with the same business before it, therefore that it might and ought to go on as if not called for a special session. This was also the legal view of the case. This is the practice of Congress. A vast amount of business is left at the long session unfinished; at the following session they take up all this business is exactly the same way as if no extended adjournment had taken place. Is not this the highest precedent we can have, as well as the most rational course for us to pursue? We are elseted until the first of January next, and can therefore now properly go on and perfect what we have already partially acted on.

Mr. R. Smrin, (dem.) of N. Y., moyed the previous question, (on adopting the resolution of Mr. D. B. Taylor, and the resolution was adopted.)

MOVEMENT FOR A RECESS.

Mr. Hadley moved a joint resolution, that on to mor-

Mr. Hadist moved a joint resolution, that on to-morrow, at two o'clock, the Legislature take a recess to the 18th day of May.

Mr. Hatildoin was opposed to taking a recess. The Legislature could do up all the business before it in tendays, while, if a recess is taken, we shall sit for two months.

days, while, if a recess is taken, we shall sit for two months.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved that the Legislature sit until Tuesday next, before taking a recess.

Mr. HENDEN said it was usual when an executive communication is received it should be referred. No action had been taken on the Governor's message yot. He would move the adoption of the Senate resolutions.

Mr. LOOMS asked if there was not already a question before the House.

The SPRAKER announced that the Senate had concurred in the House resolutions

Mr. HENDEN'S motion was lost.

Mr. HADLEY called the previous question on his motion to take a recess to May 18th, and the motion was adopted by 18 to 41.

Recess to half past three.

Receas to half past three. The New York Tax bill.

The New York Tax bill.

Appropriating moneys for the enlargement of the Bal
and Champlain canals.

Appropriating moneys to pay canal revenue certifitates. To incooperate the Montague Park Association. TITLES OF ACTS PASSED BY THE SEVENTY-SIXTE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK-1853. NEW YORK—1853.

[CONTINUED FROM THE HERALD OF APRIL 9.]

129. To enable the Newburg and Ellensville Plank Road Company to abandon some parts of the road, and to issue preferred stock.

130. To amend an act entitled "An act to amend charter of the city of Troy in relation to the number and manner of electing assessors, and to abolicate of office of general assessors," passed Feb. 10 an act to incorporate 131. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Buffalo Trust Continued Trust